

Identification of organisations carrying out terrorist activities

†1570. SHRI SURENDRA LATH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of all the organizations involved in terrorist and separatist activities in India;

(b) if so, the total number of such organizations;

(c) whether the main leaders behind such organizations have been identified;

(d) if so, the sources from where they are getting funds and arms; and

(e) the steps being taken by Government to block such funding and supply of arms, and the number of their main leaders kept in jails?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) to (c) Thirty two organizations continue to be banned as terrorist organisations under the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967 as amended in September, 2004. The intelligence and security agencies of the Central and State Governments have information and details about the leaders of such organizations.

(d) According to available reports, terrorist groups in India are receiving funds from abroad mainly through hawala and other informal channels. The use of banking channels to transfer funds has also come to notice. The terrorist outfits in the North East States and the naxal affected States are mainly raising funds through collection of tax/levy of cess and extortions. The terrorist organizations operative in J&K and North-East procure arms from external sources and also black market. Naxal groups resort to looting arms from the police personnel and establishments besides making their own weapons.

(e) The Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967 as amended in September, 2004 has provisions to combat financing of terrorism. The Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act, 1976, (FCRA), also regulates and monitors receipt and use of foreign funds by the recipients. The Foreign Exchange Management Act, (FEMA) has provisions to deal with cases of unauthorized transfer of foreign exchange including through hawala. The

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Prevention of Money Laundering Act and the Financial Intelligence Unit (FIU-IND) have also come into effect. Fencing of border and the plan to install electronic surveillance equipment along the borders are also steps to check the flow of terrorists and arms into India. The security and law enforcement and revenue agencies are sensitized from time to time to pursue an inter-agency approach to detect and neutralize channel of funds/arms and their use. The number of main leaders of terrorist organizations kept in jails is not centrally maintained.

Andhra Pradesh Special Enclaves (Service Conditions Dispute Resolution) Ordinance, 2003

1571. SHRI NANDI YELLAIAH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the salient features of the Andhra Pradesh Special Enclaves (Service Conditions and Dispute Resolution) Ordinance, 2003;

(b) whether the draft proposal of the above Ordinance has been approved by the Union Government; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. REGUPATHY): (a) Through the Andhra Pradesh Special Enclaves (Service Conditions and Dispute Resolution) Ordinance, 2003, Government of Andhra Pradesh proposed to enact a special law governing conditions of employment and settlement of industrial disputes in Special Industrial Enclaves, Export Processing Zones, Special Economic Zones, Industrial Parks established for specific purposes and Export Oriented Units in the State of Andhra Pradesh.

(b) and (c) The proposal was examined in consultation with other concerned Ministries and it was found that some of the provisions contained in the ordinance were repugnant to the Central laws i.e. Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 and Minimum Wages Act, 1948. These observations were communicated to the State Government for incorporating the amendments and submitting fresh proposal for introduction of a Bill in case such a legislation is required.